TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1880.

adway Opera House-First Life Guards Daly's Thentre—As Arabian Night. Fifth Avenue Thentre—Pirate of Peaza Grand Sparn Mann—The Danites. Haverly's Theatre-The Tourists hoster & Bini's Garden-Course New York Aquarium—Parisian Circus Athle's Gardon—The Galley Siave, Park Theater—Pairias. tandard Theatre-Erangeline San Francisca Minstrely-firmstway and 19th at Theatre Comique—Hulligan Guarde' Chri Tony Pantor's Theatre—Variety, Hatte Union Square Theatre—Preoch Plats Wallach's Theatre—London Assurance.

#### Advertising Bates.

dinary Advertisements, per Agata line. Large type or cuts (Agate measurement) per line .... 0 80 Business Notices, before marriages and deaths, per Banking and Financial fafter money articles ....... 0 75 Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 3d page, per line.... 1 50

In Supday edition same rates as above.

Beading Notices, with "Adv.," 1st br 2d page, per

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

#### The Sham It Was.

Gen. GRANT was never what might be called a personally popular man. It would hardly be possible for any one to achieve all his military victories and at the same time elicit less enthusiasm for his person from the masses.

But we were told some time since that all

this was changed, and that Gen. GRANT had become the most popular man since WASH-INGTON. He could not move, it was said, without thousands of admirers at his heels. And what had wrought this change? Why, his residence abroad for two or three years, and the attentions he had received from crowned heads. Just as if the American people require to be told by the sov-

and admire! Now that all this pretence was a sham is pretty clearly shown by a single circumstance: Gen. GRANT came over to Jersey City within a few minutes from the city of New York, and spent a day, without scarcely more than a dozen persons knowing of it until after it was all over and he had gone

ereigns of the Old World whom to respect

The truth is the grand displays in honor of GRANT were not spontaneous, but were the artificial product of political manceuvring, with a lavish expenditure of money on the part of his snobbish supporters and corrupt followers and associates. Grant can travel as quietly and as privately as any one if he chooses to. The great and prolonged GRANT show was a sham.

### Mosby's Punishment.

According to the official rule established by Mr. EVARTS, Col. MOSBY must be disissed from the Consulate at Hong Kong. He exposed the corruption and thievery of his predecessor, DAVID H. BAILEY, whom Mr. Evants had promoted to Hong Kong, and that is the unpardonable sin in the eyes of the Department of State, which, following the ancient rule, punishes not the crime, but its detection.

When George F. SEWARD was promoted from the Shanghai Consulate to the mission at Pekin, he was succeeded by John C. Myers of Pennsylvania, who found O. B. BRADFORD, a confederate of SEWARD and Vice-Consul, in charge of the office. He soon discovered the fraudulent practices of SEWARD and BRADFORD, which were afterward clearly proven before the investigation ordered by the House of Representatives, and reported them to the department.

SEWARD assumed to suspend MYERS for performing this sworn duty, and Mr. Evarts ot only ratified that high-handed act he removed him from office summarily for daring to bring to light in an official form the rascalities that had disgraced that consulate for many years. SEWARD's denial of the charge was accepted as sufficient, although the records of the department then and now show that Mr. KEIM, as a special agent to examine the European and Eastern Consulates, had reported their fraudulent transactions long before SEWARD was appointed to Pekin.

G. WILLY WELLS, a Republican ex-member of Congress from Mississippi, was then sent out to replace Myers, with very peculiar instructions to let SEWARD alone. In his examination of BRADFORD's conduct, he was compelled to convict him as mail agent of opening letters, and under the power conferred by Congress he convicted and imprisoned him for the felony. Mr. EVARTS released BRADFORD from durance vile by ordering him home as a witness before the investigation at Washington.

In the course of his researches, Wells found additional proofs of SEWARD's guilt. and sent them to the department, and his reward for that service was dismissal. Then it was necessary to get a Consul who would not reveal the secrets of stealing, and BAILEY at Hong Kong, who had been carrying on the SEWARD system, was appropriately chosen to fill the vacancy. And his successor had hardly got warm in the office before he detected the devices by which BAILEY had appropriated thirty-live or forty thousand dollars of fees, which should have been returned to the Treasury.

Instead of holding BAILEY for a trial by impeachment, and making an example that would deter others, Mr. Evants took him out of the hands of the House of Representatives, by a removal from office, in order to relieve the department. Mossy had seen how SEWARD and BRADFORD were protected by Mr. Evants, and he therefore not only formally reported the frauds at Hong Kong but made sure that his report should not be pigeonholed, or the truth kept from the public knowledge, as had been done in the other cases.

In other words, he committed the offence for which Myens and Wells were turned out of office when they exposed SEWARD and BRADFORD. Instead of being warned by these examples, Mosby exposed Bailey, and he ought to expect removal upon the principle applied by Mr. Evants in these instances. The Secretary is a great reformer, and has sent out voluminous circulars "to improve our commerce in the East." His method of protecting American Interests is to shield Consuls who extort outrageous fees from merchants and shippers and then steal them; who impose upon and collude against American seamen, and who convert their offices into brokers' shops for the spoliation of American trade.

In the face of this experience it is no wonder that our commerce has fallen off in the East, and that our merchants are unable to compete with those of England and Germany especially, whose officials are honest and held to strict account, and are devoted to the object of enlarging commercial inter-

fashion, by the protection of corrupt Consuls devoted only to personal gain. Of course Mossy must go.

#### The Unredeemed Part of Italy.

The telegrams of the past week from Italy indicate that the popular desire to annex that corner of the peninsula still occupied by Austria is deeply rooted and widely spread. The wedge-shaped section of the Italian Tyrol known as the Trentino would prove, on strategic grounds, a valuable acquisition, and the DEPRETIS Ministry was publicly charged the other day by one of the agitators with complicity in the movement to recover that unredoemed and coveted part of Italy. If true, such a charge would mean a policy of covert hostility not unlikely to culminate in war, and for that reason the Italian Government has earnestly disavowed such intentions and sent the fullest explanations to Vienna, as well as to all its representatives abroad. The fact remains that the attitude of Italy toward Austria on this matter is one of the burning questions in Continental politics liable to flame out at any moment, should the hands of Austria be tied by embarrassments on her eastern frontier. There is, indeed, much more to be said for the agitators in this instance than is generally supposed-quite enough to justify prudent and patriotic men in viewing Austria's tenacious hold on her present coign of vantage with dismay and apprehension. Without accepting the views put forth in

the pamphlet of the Austrian Col. HAY-MERLE, or the equally positive opinions expressed in the reply of the Italia Irredenta Association, we can see that a good deal may be urged on each side of this much ventilated topic. Waiving, for the moment, the question of expediency, we cannot overlook some weighty arguments for the annexation of the Trentine province to Italy, regarded as an abstract right. We do not lay particular stress on the fact of a common nationality, although this part of the Tyrol is distinctly Italian in race, language, institutions, and sympathics. A far more decisive consideration is the impossibility of defending the existing frontier in this quarter. The strategical position which Austria insisted on retaining in the Trentino is needless for the defence of her German provinces, while it would be of supreme advantage in an attack upon her neighbor. There are in this section of the Alps no less than six passes, through each of which winds a military road. To all these Austria holds the key, and through them she might at any moment precipitate an army into the heart of Italy. It was down these very roads that WURMSER, in 1796, brought army after army with a speed and facility which it taxed the genius and resources of Napoleon to overcome. To meet such an assault the Italian forces have not as yet attained the adequate volume or efficiency, nor can they reach a point of sufficient preparation without a heavier outlay than the already straitened treasury can afford.

In the case of most nations the need of a scientific frontier might deserve little more attention as a ground of popular agitation and military extravagance than the well nich exploded pretext of nationality. But even thrifty statesmen in Italy, who view with acute misgiving the annual deficit, who are free from the silly vanity of displaying the strength of Italy by a lavish outlay on her military establishment, and who would gladly lighten the huge and grinding load of the existing taxation, are paralyzed and silenced by the standing menace of the Trentino. That wedge-shaped mass of mountains driven into the core of Lombardy has been at all times the starting point of spoliation and of conquest, and they know its dangers can be neutralized only in one of two ways. Its points of issue might be confronted with massive fortifications, but to such an undertaking the Italian treasury is entirely inadequate. The single remaining resource is to keep constantly under arms so large an army that the troops concentrated in this quarter might approxithrough the Tyrol, and so that at the same time a diversion might be attempted on the East by way of the Carinthian Alps and of Trieste. On the whole, therefore, the desire of Italy to liberate the Trentino seems more worthy of sympathy than that of Austria to retain it. Of course it does not follow that Italy under existing circumstances could risk a war to satisfy her wish without stupendous folly. But by keeping the importance of annexation constantly before the people, she may, at no very remote epoch, acquire the province by peaceful ces-

The truth is that the question of Trieste and Istria must, from an Austrian point of view, be for the present closely connected with that of the Trentino. The possession of the Italian Tyrol, with its matchless strategic opportunities, is a guarantee against the loss of the seaport of Trieste, which, as yet, is indispensable to Austria. Within the last two years, however, the latter power has pushed its outposts to Novi-Bazar, or one-half the distance between its former frontier on the Unna and the archipelago. Its objective in this direction is plainly Salonica, and the possession of that harbor would probably at once deprive the Adriatic ports of their present commercial importance. In such a case Austria might regard even the surrender of Trieste, and much more the loss of the Trentino, with comparative equanimity. If Italy has the patience to wait for the break up of the Ottoman empire, and has the good sense to support the claims of Austria to the lion's share of the Turks' assets, she may secure on her own account an extension of her frontier to that of the old Venetian dominion, which would make her defensive position one of the most secure in Europa.

sion provided Austria should make exten-

sive gains of territory in the Balkan Penin-

## Incidents of the Open Winter.

The mild weather we have been having since the opening of the year is proving of serious disadvantage to two classes of business. The thousands of men who are accustomed to find work at this season in the cutting and gathering of ice are alarmed at the prospect of the continuance of such weather, and the dealers in heavy clothing find it difficult to dispose of thick winter garments.

On Sunday the thermometer in New York averaged about sixteen degrees higher than at the same date last year, and the temperature was even milder yesterday, the air being rather that of April than of January. The Hudson River is entirely free of ice to a long distance northward, and even above Poughkeepsie, where in December lee formed in the little bays to the depth of from three to five inches, it is now breaking up rapidly. It is from this part of the river that a large share of our ice supply is usually gathered,

and at this time last year it was frozen to a great depth. Both the Hudson River and the Rockland and Highland lakes swarmed with men engaged in its cutting. Now neither lakes nor river are frozen, the course instead of restricting it, Evants | thin ice which was formed in December hav- | yesterday of Assistant Treasurer Chandlen of | United States without a President C. W. Passission.

ing almost disappeared. From Maine, too, another great ice region, we get reports of a remarkably open winter, and a deficient supply of ice thus far. In Vermont, where cally a dead letter. sleighing not infrequently lasts for a hundred consecutive days, the snow has fallen Both of the two young men of this city only to quickly melt, and the roads are in a

bad condition. We must go to the far West to find low temperatures and abundant snow. The ice companies will, of course, make the best use they can of the delay in the appearance of ice suitable for cutting, and if the winter proves to be like the extraordinary one of 1870, when the Hudson was a navigable stream the season through, they will have excuse, and some reason, for making people pay dearly for the luxury next summer. But the quantity of ice stored last winter was greater than ever before, and its quality was unusually good. It was thick and very compactly frozen, and never was ice packed away which was in better condition for keeping. Of this exceptional ice crop a very considerable remnant remains, enough with what the companies can gather this winter, even though the freezing weather is slow in coming and of short duration, to furnish a supply which will not necessitate extravagant prices. In some seasons the ice may have been gathered earlier, but more than a month is left during which there is a probability of weather which will furnish the ice companies with an abundant crop. A few days aside, heavy ulsters have not been in demand during the winter; and in

weather like that we are now having, they are an uncomfortable burden. Young men are going about, in English fashion, with tight bodied coats and no overcoats at all, though the mild air of morning into which they venture forth so bravely may before night become bleak and cold. As a consequence, the dealers in clothing must lament the slow demand for their seasonable garments.

Yet, though the weather has been so mild and still with us, all the incoming steamers recently arrived report passages which were among the stormiest they ever encountered. Until reaching our shores they had not a single clear day, and strong westerly gales with freezing weather made the voyages memorable for their hardships.

### The Diplomatic Shams.

Under the resolution of Mr. Townshend of Illinois, directing an inquiry to be made as to the policy of abolishing the diplomatic service, so called, Mr. Cox, who is now Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, has an opportunity to distinguish himself, and to stop one of the large leaks in the Treasury. Heretofore the Chairman has been litle more than an echo of the Department of State on the floor of the House. This was especially so while Mr. Swann occupied that position in the two last Con-

It is time there should be a change in this respect, and that this Chairman, instead of being a social figurehead, should assert the responsibility of his position. Mr. Cox has abundant fitness for the place by education, by training, by travel, and by familiar knowledge of foreign affairs. A quarter of a century ago he was a Secretary of Legation, and he would have been Minister to Vienna if a Republican Senate had not determined, without a why or wherefore, to slaughter Andrew Johnson's nominations.

He knows, quite as well as anybody else, that our diplomacy is a costly sham, without a particle of utility, and, as now organized, is wholly inconsistent with republican simplicity. Ministers and Secretaries are appointed because they have been useful partisans. They go abroad to travel and to see the Old World at the public expense. Let the system be abolished.

## Too Many Reasons.

Various journals are publishing reports of interviews with Honatio Seymour. They all agree in one respect, and that is in setting forth his avowals of rejuctance to being the Democratic candidate for President. The very decided refusal to run, however, which was given out by him some time ago seems to have softened down into a mere indisposition to run.

Formerly age and ill health were assigned unequivocally by Gov. SEYMOUR as conclusive reasons why he could not be a candidate. But as the time for the nomination draws near these reasons have given way to numerous others of a less positive character.

We must say that just at present Mr. SEYMOUR is offering too many reasons for not running to make it believed that he will absolutely refuse the nomination if it is offered to him.

The organization by the Maine Republicans of a rump Legislature adds to the complientions that have set politicians there by the ears. The State now enjoys the distinction of having a Governor by Major-General in Gen. CHAMBERLAIN, a self-proclaimed Governor in President of the Senate Lamson, and two Legisatures. Gen. Chamberlain says that he will not recognize the officers elected by the Brance Legislature, the Republicans say that they will ignore Gov. LAMSON, and the Fusionists declare that they must rule. Meantime excitement is not subsiding in Augusta.

Our Legislature meets to-day to begin the real work of the session. That there will be enough to do is indicated by the large number of bills relating to ratiroads, taxation, exclus, the government of New York and Brooklyn the banking and insurance departments, and scores of other topies, already introduced or in preparation. Never had a Legislature better change to make for itself a good reputation.

It is proposed by Senator Burnen that costiy Alaska be made yet more expensive to the Government by establishing there a Territorial Government. The thirty odd thousand natives, half-breeds, and Russlans, the seals, icebergs, and bears, might enjoy the novelty of a change of rulership, but just how the nation would be benefited is what Mr. BUTLER does not tell.

Freedom from duty for salt was championed in the House yesterday by Mr. HATCH, and as he desired the question settled before the Salt Rings could get their lobbies at work, he desired suspension of rules and the passage of the bill. But the House, which has moved with deliberation thus far this session, retused to be in a hurry, even though the bill lose its savor by delay, and Mr. HATCH will be compelled to try again.

The temptation to tinker the Pension laws seems to be irresistible in Washington. Hardly a day passes in which some change in them is not proposed; but resterday's effort was more sweeping than any attempted at this session, inasmuch as it looks toward a searching investigation by seven members of the House into the present method of granting and paying pensions, which inquiry is expected to result in a new and better system. The Republicans, under GARFIELD's lead, opposed the resolution, but rules were suspended that it might be passed immediately, and this was done.

The law that makes a Government official responsible for money misapplied by subordinates is a good one; but following every delaication, robbery, or other loss is the bill presented to Congress relieving the official from liability. As a rule, it is passed as in the case

Boston, one of whose clerks had taken money from the Sub-Treasury. The letting off of officials who have employed thieving or irresponsible subordinates makes the law practi-

who have committed suicide within the last few days left behind them written documents expressing the desire that their bodies might be destroyed by cremation. The words of Pan-THAY, the young German civil engineer who shot himself with a revolver on the 3d inst, were: "I don't care for ceremonies: would prefer burning." the young English Oxford graduate, who shot himself yesterday with a revolver in the University building, were: " Next in order is my burial: I should like to be cremated, German, Panthay, said he desired his body disposed of cheaply, as he "would not rob his relatives for the benefit of the undertakers; and the Englishman, Holland, said he did not wish to put his family and friends to expense. for his burial. The small items of the cuntary business of both Parthay and Holland were put down and arranged in the last writing left behind by each of them. Both of these men were anxious to put on record the fact that they considered themselves in a state of perfect sanity at the time they perpetrated self-murder. Parthay said: "I go caim and without any passion or fear;" and Holland said: "I do hope that no one will think me mad." Pan-THAY left on record his belief in the immortality of the soul, and HOLLAND bis trust in the future through the goodness of Gon. PARTHAY said he left the world to get away from its degrading competition and to give others more chance: Holland said his action was because he could not attain the object of his life. Hon-LAND bade "Good-by to the world," and expressed his gratitude to his friends; while PARTHAY with has last words expressed his contempt for the "lines, hypocrites, dogs, and where a man of principle cannot live according to his conscience." Both of these young men were of excellent stock, highly educated and possessed of talents: yet, by ending their lives with the highest of crimes, they died as the fool dieth.

Hands off Maine! She is a big State and able to settle her own family quarrels

A FAITHFUL ENGINEER

Broken Brawbridge.

Stopping his Train within Fifteen Feet of a

Boston, Jan. 12 .- By a peculiar combinaion of circumstances, the sudden breaking of a self wire on board the steamer Lancaster, in the harbor, yesterday morning, came very near resulting in a terrible disaster to a passenger train on the New York and New England Railroad. The Lanenster, a large iron vessel, heavily loaded with coal, had passed the Congress street draw, and was approaching the railrend bridge, when the pilot rang to stop the engine. The wire broke, and the engineer falling to receive the signal, the vessel kept on, striking the bridge with great force. The timbers were hadly twisted; the bolt which locks railroad tracks upon the bridge were bent about eighteen inches from their proper position. No one was men the bridge or near the scene at the time, and the Sonday morning inward passenged train was approaching a lew hundred featway. When a trait's length from the bridge the engineer saw the discounce ted rails. He engineer saw the discounce ted rails. He reversed the engineer is an applied the air bridge the engineer saw the discounce ted rails. He reversed the engine in and applied the air bridge bringing the train of five cars to a stop along fitteen leaf from the bridge. Had the train passed over it would have been planned not the water at the side of the track, and at being high tide at the time the loss of life would have been great. The engineer is deserving a great credit for his watchiumess in discovering the accident almost at the instant of it occurrence, and for the prompt act for it protection of the lives of the pussencers. The cars were unlanded and the passencers walk to the depot. A gang of men were quickly so at work making temperary repairs so that in regular Sunday trains night leave as uson The steamer suffered but sight damage from railroad tracks upon the bridge were bent about

mer suffered but sight damage from JOHN P. HAWS'S ARREST.

The Late Bookkeeper of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank in Custody. John P. Haws, bookkeeper of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, disappeared in September last. His brother showed to the officers of the bank a letter from Haws, conlessing that he was a defaulter to the amount of \$38,000, and that he had spent most of the money in policy shops near the bank. Heexers at Prince and Mercer streets, who was a deposits and gave him eredit for them in his passland by freging the signature of Receiving Teller Frederick M. Hill. Then he further condited Levison by false outries in his books. He kent the meney, giving Levison carrons ears at different times. How was traceite Sense at different times. How was traceite to Sensian. The bank officers held out inducements that led him to go to Canada to confer with the counseit of the bank. He was granted twelve hours grace after the conference and he loss no time in getting out of the reach of the bank's officers. Soon afterward Levison was arrested and odded in Lindow street juil in defingit of \$40,000 bank. An indication was arrested and odded in Lindow street juil in defingit of \$40,000 bank. An indication of the twelft of \$40,000 bank. The production of the cover-present dread of capture, became care less as to concealment. Detectives Pinkerton Freid and O'Connor heartless Sunday that Haws was in Brooklyn. They found in them yesterflyn and arrested him, He was taken to the temperal Sessions, and Judge Gildersleeve committed him to the Tombs in default of \$5,000 bank. fault of \$5,000 ball.

# ROMANCE IN BROOME COUNTY.

#### A Romeo and Juliet whose Love Affair Turned Out Happily.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 10. - James Treadcell is a Republican Justice of the Peace in Gien Castle Bessens County, A. H. Place is his neighbor, and a Democrat, Mr. Place was also a Justice of the Pence until last fall. Then les was elected Associate Judge on the Democratic ticket. 'Squire Treadwell fought hard against bitteruese between them ever since.

mplished danghter, 19 years of age. Source Pince has a conglicant 12 years old. They were Phese has a son about 22 years old. They were engaged to be married. Square Treadwell's robbled has was so great that he ardered his doughter be come at relative of his west years has a first over the rain appeal. They went a theorem to mare where they were married by a distinction married has a distinction married for a different control of the robble for a different particle of the robble of the season who restricted to her father's has seen "equipped Treadwell at open locked up the magnificer in a robble of these seasons who substant to see her when he earlied, Young Phose product a worst of habeas corrung and "equipped Treadwell was commoded to and very his daughter up to the custody of a constation. custody of a constable.

The parties accounted before Indge Edwards for a hearing. When Mrs. Place was taken into chearing. When Mrs. Place was taken into sourt from site saw her fursiand within the She ran to him and threw herself in his s. Judge Edwards, electing the facts that

## REAL ESTATE VALUATIONS.

An Increase of More than Twenty-cight Mil-Hons Over the Assessment of 1879.

The tax books containing the valuations of real estate in the city for purposes of translam were opened yesterday. The amount of the assessed and the

Wards of Yes. L. \$50,500,010	\$1,404,184	Bleeds of Disc.	Increase St. (3)
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## Perfectly True.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One of your contemporaries six s. " A State without a Governor and without a legal Logislature is something new and

I do not think that so new and sad and strange as the

THE COUP D'ETAT IN MAINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I do not wish to tax your columns too far, but I feel impelled to say a few words more. The public will be slow to take in the full dimension of the enormity of the late proceedings in Maine, There has been a civil revolution there, and popular government in that State has been overthrown by force.

We do not wish to indulge in explctives or

make unnecessary use of superlatives, but it is

eccessary to state facts. What has gone on in Maine is what went on in England when Cromwell dispersed Parliament by his bayonets, and what was done in France when the grenadiers f Bonaparte drove out the French Assembly. The same thing was done down in Louisians on a smaller scale by Grant, when the Legisinture of that State was first destroyed and then reorganized by the bayonets of the United tates soldiery under De Trobriand. The difference in all these cases is merely one of methods. Each is equally one of force, intimidation, and usurpation. The regularly elected members of the Maine Legislature have been frightened from their places by executive threats, and by an armed force in the State House, sure, they have not yet been shot or pricked by bayonets, but they have been kept or driven from their sents by force all the same. The preparations were all made, the arms and ammunition were conspicuously displayed, and members succumbed to their terrors just as ich as in the case of the members of the British Parliament, and just as much as in the use of those of the French Assembly, and just the same as in Louisiana. The legislative bodies in each case all alike succumbed to force. In every instance it was an open revolution and a deposition of the regularly chosen representatives of the people by an organizaion directed to that end. It was the and aclous threats and blows of determined revolutionists hat accomplished the overthrow in each case It is of no use, and it is no answer to say that embers of the Maine Legislature exhibited little pluck and small resistance to the conspiraers who took them by the throat. This may be accounted for in many ways, and perhaps excused in many ways. The Republicans had no prominent fighting men among them, and were ed mainly by lawyers, whose only idea of resistance is by a lawsuit. Then came the prudential considerations of the professional politicians. Nothing frighters them like being estermed rush. In such soil intrepidity could not grow, and the Republicans tamely yielded. But this is neither here nor there. The fact remains that the Republicans pusilianimously submitted to be driven from the seats to which they were elected, and which their constituents expected them to occupy. And it is by this means and for these reasons that the bold usurpation has succeeded, and that Maine Republicans lie prostrate under the feet of their onquerors. Thus it is a revolution which has destroyed popular rights, and destroyed a gov ernment in a State boasting its intelligence and

This is a spectacle as we have said, which the American people and the world will but slowly take in or appreciate. It is too monstrous for belief. It gives such a shock to the public idea of the stability of popular rule, that people cannot persuade themselves that what has hap-

pened is a fixed reality.

We suppose we cannot be out of the way in applying any condemnatory epithets to the agents engaged in this guilty enterprise. They are traitors to popular rights, and usurpers of the people's authority. They are not in place by virtue of any election, but simply by their own during defiance of the popular will. Candidates for public favor, they have been rejected by the majority, and yet boldly vault into place and expel their lawful competitors. They are highwaymen who forcibly and successfully contend with you for your own property on the road, in your own house and on your own premises. They are pirates who seize your ship with all its energo and divide its contents before your own eyes, and threaten you with death if you do not surrender peaceably. Is not this a most astounding spectacle to be witnessed in New England in the last quarter

of the nineteenth century? But now comes the vital question. Is this to be submitted to? And if not, what is to be done? It is not a case in which the ballot has affords a remedy. There is no ballot box. It is destroyed by the usurpers, and its contents east out and trodden under foot. What then? plained the method in which he got possession | Simil the usurpers rule, or shall they be pulled of the money. He was in league with Lewis | from their places? Under all ordinary circum-Levison, then a manufacturer of artificial flow-stances men know how to treat a burgier who bronks into your house and is carrying positor in the bank. He received Levison's des | valuables. But is money or clothes of more sits and gave him credit for them in his | value or more sacred than the political rights of the citizen and his representative? Shall the one be vigorously protected and the other be tanominiously surrendered to the robber? Those problems rise and challenge instant setthement in the presence of so grave a situation as confronts us in this usurpation.

It must not be overlooked that this great crime against American liberty, and of society itself, is committed in the name of democracy. As if democracy, in its true sense, was anything but the rule of the people, or could be based on anything except the rights of man and a constant recognition of the equality of the humblest citizen as a member of the politleal body. These rights and this equality are, by these self-styled democratic conspirators, torn as by vultures, and trampled in the mire. These masqueradors in the name of democracy are not democrats, but only shameless hypogrates who are ready to throw down the very last dykes and outwarks of freedom, and engulf the country in a sea of revolution for private and partisan ends. Conspirators, one and all! You trend on the

erest of a volcano. You are preparing fit seil torinsurrection of the mass of the people themselves. They will not, you may be sure, submit to political assassination without an example of resistance that shall be forever memproble. Affairs of government are too serious to allow of lawless raids on them in the spirit Place's election, and there has been a feeding of of a military enterprise. A just rengeance will scoper or later or taken on all those who em-Squire Transvell has a handsome and as- bark in such tersiness. However reckless and dishonest politicions may behave on the one disgrace themselves by fraud and violence, the great mass of the people love justice and honesty, and by that standard men and parties will be judged in the long run; and by that stand-At this moment an aspect presents itself showing how naturally things fall Into the old proove. We have suddenly a First Conculappear in Gen. Chamberlain, who announces himself under the title of Militia General and Acting Governor of Maine with as muc authority as he has to proclaim himself King of the Canalbal Islands. But the innocent Chamberiain thinks somebody should be Captain or King of the setuation during the interregroup, and modestly assumes the office. Why done with it? What a lurking satire on the whole revolutionary proceeding shows itself in this effort to secure a momentary safety by thus feeble pronunciamento.

If anybody is to pronounce, why not some good stout Republicans who are kept out of the seats to which they have been elected? That would mean something. James S. Pike.

#### How Not to Hear the Dog. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A cor-

used for stopping the a unds of the bark of docs. I would say to this servous gentlemen that purp is good for this purpose. Let him make two balls about the size of a bulland ball and store one on sach car. I will warof a billiant barrans street, and no sound from the de-rant him to steep soundly, and no sound from the de-WATERDURY, Jan. 6.

## More Defaications Charged in Saratoga.

Sanatoga, Jan. 12 .- A committee of the Board Trustees of Saratoga Springs to-day commenced an in eral years collected back taxes, and, it is alleged, has failed to pay the moneys over. The back taxes amount to about \$5.000 per annum. The accused chains that he can satisfactorily account for all public funds received.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE BUN.

An Open Letter to the Hon. John Kelly. SIR: You have lately caused to be published in this city an allegation that the statement of THE Sun's circulation during one week printed in this journal on Dec. 28, 1879, is false

That statement was as follows: Sunday 119.747 Weekly ...
Jonday 111.957 Thursday ...
Juesiny 112.220 Friday ...
Wednesday 111,414 Saturday 04.140 107.257 112.061 Total for the week . 854,447

As the business manager of THE SUS, I re-

spond to your challenge as follows: I will deposit the sum of (\$5,000) five thousand dollars in the keeping of Francis A. Palmer, President of the Brondway National Bank, and rou. Mr. John Kelly, shall do the same. These deposits shall await the decision of a committee o be composed of Sinclair Tousey, Esq., President of the American News Company, the Hon. John Kelly, Comptroller of the City of New York, and David M. Stone, Esq., editor of the New York Journal of Commerce. If this committee, after a full, minute, and thorough examination-for which purpose they shall have access to our books, papers, press room, and mailing room-do not find that the circulation of The Sun for the week in question was correctly stated in the above figures, then I authorize Mr. Palmer to pay my \$5,000 to the trustees or managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of New York and to pay your \$5,000 back to you. If, on the contrary, they find that the circulation of THE SUN was correctly stated, then your deposit shall be paid over by Mr. Poimer to me.
mine shell be returned to me.
I. W. England. over by Mr. Palmer to the same charity, and

OFFICE OF THE SUN. NEW YORK, Jan. 9, 1880.

### A Prominent Kentucky Republican on Grant

To support a man for an office of great power and influence without any indication for what purposes that power and influence will be wielded smacks more of the loyarty of a royalist faction which rallies round a princely pretender to the crown than of Republican party politics. We are to have Grant, not as the servant of the people who elect him to carry out some chosen poincy, but simply as a master and leader. You have chosen to ridicule the fears of a coup d'élat, as if such an act necessarily consisted in scuding a froot of soldiers into the halls of Congress and clearing out or capturing the whole body. That is not the way to work it in a country where the love for free institutions has not wholly died out. A usurrefue Executive need not iny rands on all the members of both Houses, but just on enough of them, perhaps half a noz-n or a dozen in each House, to convert what was a minority of his supporters into a majority. The true method to do this was pointed out by Col. De Trobriand, at New Orienns, on the 4th of January, 1875. The pretense can easily be found in an election or in the returns. Let a President's partisins know that they owe their control of legislation to the President's bayonets, and they will take care so to vote us not to endanger that susport. There will still be a Sensar, there will still be a Legislature; but like that of France in the days of the third Napoleon, it will be a Legislature can soon increase that army. There wall army such as the United States employ at present should be deemed insufficient to sustain a grasping and usurping Executive in his insidious carrier, the partisans in a servile Legislature can soon increase, that army. There are plenty of men, both North and South, without employment, who will carry a musket for whoever pays them \$16 a month and rations. From a Communication in the New York Times To support a man for an office of great

Louisville, Kv., Dec. 29, 1879.

#### The Staten Island Money Diggers.

To the Editor of The Sux-Sir: I sticed in The Sux of the Sist all an account of the findar of some old coins near Rossville. Staten Island; also, that they were probably placed there by a German who was digging in the cellar of Mr. Wm. Lucas. I recently visited the place mentioned, where I met Uncle Mose Wynant, who has resided within a few rods of the Lucus house for about eighty years. He narrated the whole story about the money digging to me. He said that turing the Revolutionary war the house owned by Mr. the revolutionary was the house owned by Mr. Lucas was used as a headquivers by the Teries, there being quite a number of them in that vicinite. During the day they would remain within doors, while at might help would go out and forage through the country and hold communication with the British troops, then in too-estim of the island. At that time it was a very secludes such the results of the large transfer of the binse is said standing, and is located opposite the Woodcow M. E. Church.

has it will standing, about to occur in the country of the country

## Saving Life at Fires.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I am now swing built a fire ladder, the invention or a New Yorker, tis 115 feet in length, with truck and turn-table complote. This ladder, when closed and on the truck is ten ret shorter than the truck and ladder now in use, will eich 1,000 pounds less; can be extended to the root of weigh 1,000 points less; can be extended to the root of any building is self supporting; can be thrown up in any negle; is as it in and strong when perfectly perpetition for as at any sende; can be handled and operated by two men; when each of after can be landled and operated by two men; when each of after can be fully extended if any strict in 25 hithurs, and when fully extended with substance of the strice in twenty men without canning against the building. It will resupe pole from bein sales of the strict without moving the true. We are in house to have a beinder and trick minded to April, when we prose to take a present from the total the xiver Hance, a second from the perfect of the strict without mineral times and a track from the minding on the uniter force its free actions of Houseway. Our model has to the xiver handled and the first functioners and proconness by them the action for the second which is not our fire Demonstration which is the first function of the angelow of the root.

To the Edition of the Street's Mr. Frank Geb-To the Epiron of The Sux-Sir: Mr. Frank Geb-nard suggests that the Fire Department should carry rets of canvas, with struct handles, for persons in a urinus limiting to proposition.

I have seen so it shorts tested in many ways by Mr. how there is the limited final many ways by Mr. how there is the Mandester final and Fire Brigade by the root practicable. I bearined by the dreamen by are not on the sunt when the altern is used. I require not less than twenty five hier to hole such a sixual term and weighing 180 counts humpus from a indicates window. And the fermion is thus some a sixual term not head of the some in the surface of the surface o anyle supported on poles has been tried, a so net-e but all take too long to get many and are dangerous Cost is required is a great insurance parent; streets of their challengings such as electrical railread posts regarding distinctions such as elected railread posts and awaring posts placed to make the civil, pavements in the constraint of the constraint of the constraint of the rail with the partial bases if more interests and the rail said. These shocks might has were in the rails and they will awar to the rail of the rail said. I Submitta Francis.

To the Endow of the Sex—Section place sharts are cood in their place, peckets wont work at fires. I the authorities ofter a reward for the best fire escape, and their population to the complex of the configuration to the complex of the configuration and best fire. Had been a post of the are been a fixed a rate. Then who not a five are best form in freely a rate. The way not apply the tendent form of the configuration and the configuration of the configuration and the configuration and

## Lines to a Pitrt.

A white formal card and engraved invitation. To come to your wedding all most of to day. Have made me choose you for an aid dedication, Of Lines to a First in her bridgi array

There lies now before me a relicered flower, And close by my band is a latte kid glan-They've served to recall the sansh-Or days when, slas, I was deeply in love.

Of course, of that summer you've kept not a token, Fergotten by you are the months and the ye. orzotten the lover whose heart then was broken, Forgotton the offer, the sigh, and the tear

The old rustic chair in the green grave of maples, The lawns and the curving and shra-indien way. The shies that were blue as the bluest at Naples.

The wind with the perfume of newly mown hay. The charming old novels we read through together, The hundreds of poems with love in each verse, The tales of romance that were light as a feather.

With planned cavaniers, awinging lauters, and worse The soughittle phasten and stout little poor, The white corded reins to your little gloved hand,
The dust rose in clouds when you whipped "Macaroni,"

And mughingly pointed to strephon's fair land.

The quick stolen kiss, the plazer's dark angle, The pressure of hands as we'd meet mawares, The far distant signal you gave with your bangle When wishing to meet me alone on the stairs.

What nonscisse, 'twas nothing, 'twas simple flictation And made the gods raugh at a man's desciation, Produced by a firt with a flower and glove.

### SUNBEAMS

-Dan. Rice is accused by the Kansas City Times of drinking wine after making a temperance lecture -There are in the United States 380 theatres, 183 travelling theatrical companies, and only save

esident stock companies. -The widow of the late Landgrave of

Hese-Philipsthal and daughter of the Dake of Worken, berg, has been declared bankrupt. -An aged woman at Calumet, Mich., fell

lown and died on seeing some men bring home the body of her grandson, who had been killed by an accident. -In a performance of "The Hunchback"

at Louisville, an intoxicated Moster Water chucked July under the chin, and assured her that she was a daring -James O'Brien is forty-one years old has passed twenty-two years in Pennsylvania primus and has just been sentenced to ten more, all for restence -A sacrificial service by Ira Stewart, eligious fanatic at Castle Grove, Iows, was inte just in time to save his little daughter, whom he was

bout to slay on an altar. -The pastor of a Roman Catholic Church at Greencastic, Ind., publicly reproved and discharged his choir because they had perpetrated a traudicts raffling of a plane at a fair.

-Lady Desart, the ex-wife of the Earl of Desart, who sloped with and subsequently married Mr. Sugden, the leading juvenile actor, is about coming est on the London stage in one of Bartley Campbell's plays. -Miss Andrews of Appleton, Wis, received from ber father a check for \$8. She raised th

figures to \$95, spent the money for finery, and said when arrested, "I didn't think there was any harm in delay is I pleased with my own papa's check." -Rumsellers frequently become temperance sportler, but Nelson J. Lee, after conducting tenperance revivals throughout Pennsylvania for several years, lately opened a barroom at Eric, and is doing a briving business. He announces a lecture on the m ject of his change of conduct.

-A beautiful Circassian girl, an educated pir, and a Punch and Judy show were the attractions of the Great American and European Travelline Massum which was lately at Lancaster. Pa. An Alderman and cloudy hissed the Circassian; whereupon her bushast who saw the indicatify from behind the Punch and Just

ourtain, came out and whipped the Alderman terribit.

—A dwarf donkoy's love of beer is a source of revenue to an Indianapolis saloon keeper. The little beast stands or lies by the stove, ready to trot up to the bar and drink as often as invited. He usually gris pretty drunk before the night's dissipation is over, and is the morning, probably in consequence of a headache, kins and kicks at everybody who comes near.

-Mrs. Scott Siddons gave a reading at the Ashury University, Greencastle, Ind., for the beneft of the institution. She were a handsome evening dress on as low at the neck as is ordinarily worn. On the follow. ing morning she attended the religious services, and was vehemently prayed for by a professor, who described ber dress to Providence as disgraceful to herself and in-sulting to the audience. The students, however, have taken her part, and the controversy is very warm

-A father and daughter at Kansas City differed on the question of Benry Junu's mural worth, the former helding that he was a rascal, and the latter as stoutly maintaining that he was a good man to marry The father combinated his opinion by shooting Dunn and the dandater consistently married him as soon as he aid recovered from his wound. But the father is at lan triumphant, for the daughter has returned to him and acknowledges the soundness of his judement a new whippings by Dunn having changed her mind. -One of the life saving stations on the

California const has been officially named the Margis Gedden. This is a recognition of the bravery of Magne Goddes of San Antonio. Styr is only 9 years old. Seeing a younger playmate fall down a high embankment into a mill race, she instantly jumped after her. The water was deep, and ran swittly toward a large wheet; but Magnic was a good swimmer, and by a desperate strug-gle cot ashere with her playmate. Such coolness and courage were deemed worthy of special honor ...Joshua Nestor had saved a few thousand

dollars by long and hard work as a farmer in Virgina, while his son-in-law, Gen. Webb, was dissolute and pen-niless. Webb was impatient to get the old man's money, through his wafe inheriting it; but Nestor, like his name aske of Homeric days, lived on and on, until he was contrary, was ruining his health by dissipation, and it looked as though he would die first. To avert such an acurrence he murdered Nestor, and A was for that crims he was hanzed a few days ago.

-Counsellor Keneally remarked to Counsellor White, during the argument of a cause in a St. Louis court: "Your statement is essentially false." Consellor White rejoied to Counsellor Keneally: "You are a willul and deliberate har." Two loastends were quickly flore; blickening the faces and clothes of the sarred gentlemen, who then clinched and fought until forcity eparated by the court officers. Judge Wickham free clerk's office, where they threw paper weights, books heavy stamps, and chairs at each other.

-Among the provisions of the new Callforms Constitution, those concerning the prosecution of persons accurred of crime are now exciting most discu-sion in that State. The chief function of grand jurist will not be the making of indictments, but prosecund may directly follow information after the preliminary below teleny, the trial by jury may be waived by the consent or both parties, or the jury may count of any number less than twelve mutually agreed upon but as man, if he so chooses, can be tried any other way that before an old-fashioned jury.

-Bealy James, a boy, disappeared from his home at L export, Ky. It was conjectured that he had been murdered, as no trace of him could be result Two years afterward a murderer named shuck was it sail at Owentown, awaiting execution. He made a cofeasier, not only of the crime of which he had been out victed, but of participation in the killing of the missag Bealy James. He declared that five men, whom he named, and one of whom was the boy's father, had just him in the nurder. Mr. James fied, but the four other were hanged by a mob. That was in 1874. Scaly James s now turned up alive, having been a wanders in the

far West during the time he was supposed to be dead. -George Roe was a poor mechanic at Nortols, Va. He and a young lady of wealth and lash ton bell in lave with each other. Her parents forbade her to marry him, but sue did it, and went to live with him in a very humble home, declaring that she could be A contented there as though surrounded by luxury. But she fetted poverty hard to bear, and her growing discontent was observed with alarm by her husband. Burns the holiday season, she missed the social festivities to which she had been accustomed, and grew trettel. Too hu-band thought that a New Year's present would neve her happy, and stole a seniskin sacque for her. He is ! prison, and the wife torgives and consoles hun-

-Mr. Gladstone's accomplishments were a revelation to the Scotch pounds. At times they issened so intently that not a sound was made by the assembled thousands, and the next moment rent the air was to thursderous appliance or burst into those uprograms are every man who carried a walkingstick put his lat on and waved it. One recibe old gentleman was perpetual r getting up in the middle of the Dalacith meriod half Brough this ceremony on his own book. At West called Mr. Samuel Ward, who was present, says that a rested able elergyman scatted himself on the very eige of the platform with his legs danging loosely from it, and open ing his mouth, showed a shiring row of teeth. Whe kept exposed to the public gaze for two hours, while he drank in the stream of dowing elequence.

-In the Marquis of Ripon the two elements of the British peerage are united. Descended threach the semale Box from the Greys, Early of Kett, be is the representative of one of the great horses will played so important a pact in the story of mod avail bid representative to the House of Commons 300 years 425, may be regarded as the beinder of the family. It was not, however, until the last century that his descendant attained the person of the "Excellent Research of Mr Carlyic's "Frederick the Great." wh after - the random unconstortable time" of his door materiables, received his reward in the title of Barot Grantham and the place of Keeper of the Great Wath rate. His second granison, father of the present Nat-quis, was the head of a Short-lived administration on the death of Mr. Canning, under George IV., as Viscould Gooderich, known as "Prosperity Robinson," and was the Grey Cabinet and Sir Robert Peel's of '41. He sal an earl by Lord Grey in '33, and his son a margin's by Mr. Gladstone at the close of the Alabama Com-

-Though pocket boroughs in England have been supposed to be done away with by the fallent ball. Here are still seme belongly in which the release of sodiemen or large propriets is predominated. If Ay estury, a pleasant little value in Bucks, remarkable for ducks, the Bothschiels, who live at Mentin ce and by have considerable influence, and use it induces to return the present head of their bouse. So Satismed in Bary St Edmunds, the Duke of Gratton and the Marand L rai f Henry, fourth was dealers Bremman right and L rai f Henry, fourth was did the Mangara and E rai f Henry, fourth was of the Mangara and Eaving only 76 levels on the rain the Pound Science in those and rains you first indocracy of the Mangara of Landiume, and rathers has brother, Lord Edward Farmanrue. In Caralli in Mangara of Edward Edward Pound Paramanrue. ous of Bute has paramount influence, and his carried site for it, and in Carnary-inshire the Pouca - have ever been a tower of stringth, and Lord Poucasia and sits or it. Derenester is owned by Lord allocated and Dudley electorate to longs to the Earl of their ck. Ers. in Sufficients much the property of the Libert Research to his note, and is now expresented by his community since he retired by the mute and inglorious hard Earrington, while Kelstone, a little Cornwall borough of 1,000 electors, dances to the piping of the Duke of Louis.